

# The New Era

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IX. NO. 1.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 417.

## Business Directory.

**John T. Stokes,**  
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., 40, Bloor's, c. w. June 3, 1859. (1-16)

**W. MOSELEY,**  
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,  
Commissioner for the Queen's Bench,  
opened on Yonge Street,  
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (1-17)

**J. SEXTON,**  
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order and warranted.  
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (1-32)

**BIBLE DEPOSITORY.**  
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Howitt's Hotel.  
Newmarket, March 26, 1855. (1-10)

**GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,**  
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,  
MAIN STREET Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch.  
Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. (1-501)

**DR. BENTLEY,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
NEWMARKET.  
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.  
Feb. 29, 1857. (1-3)

**RAILROAD HOTEL,**  
NEWMARKET.

**JAMES ALLAN** begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.  
(\*) A number of SUGAR KETTLES, and STOVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.  
Newmarket, February 10th 1857. (1-1)

**SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**  
In and about Aurora, Mrs. Joseph Hooper, will prepare children under 16 years of age, (with her own little boys) for the more advanced schools.  
Terms, &c., apply at her residence, Main Street.  
Newmarket, Dec. 30th, 1858. (1-45)

**UNITY FIRE & UNITY GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS, OF ENGLAND.**  
Capital £2,500,000 Sterling.  
J. W. MARSDEN,  
Agent Newmarket.  
Oct. 23, 1859. (1-30)

**S. M. JARVIS,**  
Barrister and Solicitor in Chancery  
VICTORIA HALL—TORONTO.

**BRANCH Office in Newmarket** conducted by J. L. GARDNER, Esq.  
Newmarket, Feb. 24, 1859. (1-30)

**Bricks! Bricks!**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale the AUCTION Brick Yard,  
250,000 BRICKS,  
Superior Quality, both White and Red, at reduced prices.  
Land Agent, Conveyancer &c.  
Aurora, June 10th, 1858. (1-18)

**NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,**  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,  
CHAS. BELSFORD, Proprietor.

THE above Committed Establishment the late-ly been re-built and re-furnished for the accommodation of guests. The proprietor respectfully solicits a call from many old friends, while visiting Newmarket.

Good Stabling, and a careful hostler.  
Newmarket, July 10th, 1859. (1-21)

**Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey!**  
DOMESTIC AND TODDY,  
Of excellent Quality, by the Barrel, Gallon or Quart. For Sale by,  
JOHN BENTLEY.

**Razors, Scissors and Knives,**  
GOLD and SILVER, of the latest make, and on reasonable terms, by,  
G. A. WALLACE.

**Dr. D. E. SYMOUR,**  
PHYSICIAN.

**OFFICE**—at side Main-st., near the New Building, Newmarket, C. W.  
July 7, 1857. (1-21)

**C. Mortimer,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
AURORA.

**A FRESH supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c., &c.**  
Aurora, March 16, 1859. (1-5)

**LOOK HERE.**  
If You Want a Good CARRIAGE, CALL AT

**A. J. McCRACKEN'S,**  
WHERE you can always find a superior article, with all the latest improvements, including a SELF-OILING BOX.

Lately patented which prevents the necessity of oiling the wheel to oil your Carriage. Simple in its construction—can be easily attached to Wagons or Carriages, at a small cost.  
Call and examine and satisfy yourselves of its utility.  
Newmarket, March 22, 1859. (1-6)

## Business Directory.

**John T. Stokes,**  
ARCHITECT &c., &c., 40, Bloor's, c. w. June 3, 1859. (1-16)

**T. Bishop & Son,**  
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons.  
Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.  
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. (1-14)

**A. BOULTBEE,**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.  
Newmarket, Oct. 30th, 1855. (1-30)

**R. MOORE,**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., Office—in the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.  
Toronto, June 5, 1857. (1-32)

**JOHN R. JONES,**  
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office in Right Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.  
Toronto, June 20, 1855. (1-31)

**NORTH RICHARDSON,**  
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.  
Newmarket, 1855. (1-1)

**INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of London,**  
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.  
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.  
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (1-41)

**DR. PYNE,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Graham Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he will be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.  
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (1-15)

**DR. HACKETT,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.  
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill).  
Newmarket. (1-16)

**ROBERT BRODIE, BUILDER, & CO.,**  
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street.  
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (1-35)

**E. D. ROGERS, JOINER AND CARPENTER,**  
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates that he is prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, of all descriptions, and furnish materials, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash and Doors. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner, and with dispatch.  
Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. (1-34)

**William B. Sullivan,**  
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Office—No. 3, Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, c. w.  
November 4th, 1858. (1-38)

**RYAN & HALLEN, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.**  
OFFICE—Newmarket, County of York.  
JOHN RYAN & W. HALLEN.  
December 23, 1856. (1-47)

**A. J. McCRACKEN, CARRIAGE MAKER.**  
Returning thanks for past favors, he now intimates to his friends that he has on hand a general assortment of

**CARRIAGES,**  
Which, for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed in the country.

**WESTERN CANADA!**  
All Wood-Work Warranted. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.  
Newmarket, July 1st, 1859. (1-11)

**Hides! Hides! Hides!**  
THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for hides.  
Newmarket, Dec. 9th, 1858. (1-43)

**TO LET,**  
An Excellent New Store, in the Village of Church Hill—two miles from Lefroy Station. There are no stores in the neighborhood, there were three formerly, in the Village. Enquire of

**JAMES SLOAN,**  
Church Hill, April 23, 1859. (1-11)

**For Sale.**  
ON a reasonable terms, a Building Lot, situated on the side line between King Street and King Street, in the 4th Concession—within one mile of the Post Office. For further particulars apply to the Office.

**E. JACKSON.**  
February 7, 1859. (1-52)

**WALTER B. GEIKIE, M. D.,**  
Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and formerly one of the Medical Officers of the Toronto General Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dr. Hodge's Medical School, HAS returned to Aurora, and re-taken his former residence, on Yonge Street, where he may be consulted at all times, on the various branches of his profession.  
Aurora, Dec. 15, 1859. (1-44)

**David G. Howe,**  
House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painter.

**MILIST, NEWMARKET.**  
SHOP—Adjoining Wright's Hotel, where orders will be received and promptly executed.  
Newmarket, Oct. 27, 1858. (1-13)

## Poetry.

Think for Thyself.  
For thy own soul, a poet;  
What more have others than to them  
Thou shouldst yield up control.

Think for thyself, and let thy thoughts  
Be firmly fixed and right;  
Then like the pearl into the rock,  
Cling fast with all thy might.

Think for thyself; and thou poor slave,  
But known to be thus one,  
In better than to filter through  
A host from others thence.

Aurora, Feb. 4th, 1860. J. P. ROBERTS.

## Education.

AN ESSAY,  
Read before the County of York Teachers' Association, at its last meeting.

BY MR. CHARLES LUKS.

In the following essay we shall confine ourselves to the teachers of our own local Canada. Look at our country, and behold her in the midst of broad and expansive waters; her mighty forests, as well as her extensively cultivated plains, and we readily conclude she is a country of no minor importance. The land of Canada says—

"O Genes of the West, thy destiny  
Marks thee for mistress of the sea!"

Again  
"Thy soil is rich from shore to shore,  
Exhaustless, countless is thy store."

No matter what her position, how commanding soever; no matter of her expected destiny—her exhaustless stores of wealth—those riches will all remain firmly locked in the store-houses of nature's own formation, unless man, the lord of creation, steps in and seizes them. And it needs no argument to convince any rational and intelligent being, that man, to turn these treasures to a good effect, and to make our country what it is hoped and expected she will be, must be of no inferior organization, either mental or physical. Now, if so, should not the men into whose hands, in less than half a century, our country is to fall for its management, its government, and the drawing forth of its vast resources, be men fully adequate to the task; men whose powers, both mental and physical, are developed to the fullest extent of which they are capable? But who are the men who are to train the future possessors of our country? The School Teacher has no small share of this task to perform. Into his hands the father commits the education of his smiling boy, the mother her fond and loving daughter.

It would be useless for us to attempt to illustrate more accurately and concisely than has already been done by preceding Essayists, what education is; but to make our position more clear, a few words may not be out of the way.

When a teacher takes upon him the responsibility of conducting the school, he has under his charge the education of all the powers of which the pupils are possessed. Education includes the body as well as the mind. Proper education gives to the outward man, vigor, activity and beauty; to the inward man, power, truthfulness and virtue, a keen sense of duty to God and man, a grasping and prying power which seizes the first opportunity of knowing all the workings of nature from the smallest seed upon the ocean's shore to the mighty orb of day as he climbs the steps of heaven, and gilds our earth with his golden rays. It is a thorough discipline of the mind—not merely a mind crammed with a certain number of facts (were it so an encyclopaedia would be better educated than any man.) The mind after being thoroughly awakened must be drawn out and its powers fully developed. Let the above be completed in the rearing of the youth of our country, and we as a nation shall rush on to opulence and power with an accelerated velocity, and with certainty. But if this important duty is neglected, we cannot compete with the age; our country will sink into insignificance before surrounding and over-powering nations; and who knows but we will become the servile dependents of a foreign and despotic tyrant. Is not then our position a responsible one? If it is so much so, may we not conclude with the poet:

"Oh! let not unskilled hands attempt  
To play the harp whose tones, whose living tones  
Are left forever in the strings. Better far  
And sink in lack to choose lowest depths,  
Than knowingly, by word or deed, he send  
A blight upon the 'rusting mind of youth.'"

We believe it to be a deplorable fact, that in many of our schools, the education of the moral faculties is very much neglected. If this be the case, the powers which we are instrumental in developing, will become the greater avenues to vice and sensuality.

We come now to consider, in the second place—What must be done that the teacher may more successfully meet this responsibility.

It is, we doubt not, a notorious fact, that many who enter upon the important avocation of teaching, do not do so in a proper spirit, for it very frequently happens that the young aspirant to the bar, or to the medical profession, or some other eminent, makes teaching a stepping stone to these more lucrative employments, thus proving at once, that he is not of the proper spirit, and if not of the proper spirit, most certainly without the ability it is considered by many that teaching is a work which demands not the attention of the intellectual, otherwise it would be more remunerative. We think we have shown that its importance is sufficient to demand the aid of the most brilliant and most glowing intellects of our country. By others it is considered as a miserable drudgery; but so far from agreeing with this opinion, we say if it is entered upon by the teachers with a determination to make his labours efficient, it is a most pleasing employment, and we heartily concur with the sentiments expressed by the poet when he says:

"Delightful task, to rear the tender  
And teach the young (how does he love to)  
To pour the fresh instruction over him,  
To breathe the inspiring spirit, and  
The generous purpose to the glowing breast!"

With regard to the teachers' remuneration,

it has seldom occurred that the people were willing to pay a high price for an article that could be procured at a low rate, for paradoxical as it may appear, we find that in many instances the candidate who will agree to work for the cheapest is the successful one; no matter how inferior in ability. Now if this be the case, who is to take the first step in reform? As the teachers' occupation is one of sacrifice and self-denial, he should not be behind in the reform, but should labour to usher in speedily the day when his profession shall be considered as second to none. But how is he to reform himself and to add to the value of his 'profession'? The question is easily answered; in a great measure by his own individual exertions and improvement. Many are too apt to consider themselves sufficiently informed without further efforts, for to impart all the instruction that is necessary. A greater mistake cannot be. A teacher's information cannot be of too general a character. And perhaps the wisest of us are an infinite distance from perfection in knowledge in any branch. But if it should be that any one consider himself sufficiently informed for the occupation of teaching, his power of imparting knowledge sufficiently developed by years of experience, has made of discipline the most perfect, in a word himself the most perfect teacher of the age; should he not condescend to impart a little of that information to those who are his inferiors? Does he not owe a duty to his profession? And if so, how can he better discharge that important duty, than by endeavoring as far as possible to perfect those who are his co-laborers? This being admitted; how shall we as teachers improve each other? The teacher never comes in contact with his fellow-teachers, whether it be in visiting of each others schools in private conversation or on occasion like the present but that he has ample opportunity afforded himself imparting and receiving more or less instruction. If we have faults or defects as yet together and make known to each other those faults and defects that we may receive from each other instruction on those defective points and that each one seeing the other errors may be led to guard against falling into the same. Some have admitted the necessity of an institution for the mutual improvement of teachers, but at the same time stand aloof as if the effectiveness of their does not at all depend upon their exertions. We ask each if the noble band of Jack Tars who mounted the pinnacle of Pomepy's pillar, had each said to the other, before they started, the accomplishment of this feat does not depend upon my personal effort for completion; would it ever have been accomplished? Had the gallant heroes at proud Alamo's foot each folded his arms and exclaimed, the exigency of the moment requires not my exertions, would they ever have immortalized their names by ceasing its heights and placing thereon the British banner? If then these accomplishments, which we do not consider in anywise of paramount importance to the securing of our country efficient and good teachers, demands an individual effort on the part of each one concerned, does it not become every one to do all that lays in his power to forward so noble an object.

"The French have a maxim that 'everybody is wiser than anybody.' So we believe. You who are within the range of my voice, may have difficulties to contend with similar to mine; your mode of treatment may be superior to mine, or Vice Versa. Your method of imparting instruction on a certain branch, may be preferable to mine. Your discipline may be more effective than mine, how important that I should become acquainted with your good methods or if mine are superior, you will mine. You may have had years of experience in the profession, I may have had but a few months, your experience condensed into few words and communicated to me may give me as much insight into the art of teaching as I could gain by the experience of a score of years. Hence we conclude that no teacher can live to himself and satisfactorily discharge the important duties devolving upon him; and we scruple not to assert, without fear of successful contradiction that any teacher who thus lives secluded from the rest of the same profession is to a great extent, an inefficient laborer without either life or vigor in as far as the imparting of instruction is concerned.

We further conclude that mutual aid is really essential to our success as teachers of the young and rising generation, and that by our endeavors to assist and be assisted, we secure a ten fold reward for all our time, toil and expense; and if we, the pupils under our charge, and if the pupils, then the people at large; and we further conclude that the Teachers' Association Claims as a right the warmest support of all lovers of education.

It requires the combined effort of all these means and almost an innumerable multitude of others to perfect as far as possible the teacher and fully fit him for the important work he is called to perform. When he has received the benefits arising from these with his own personal improvement, and enters into his work heartily and zealously, then, and then alone, will he be able to meet satisfactorily the responsibility he has assumed; then, and then alone, will his profession, in the sight of others, become what it should be—the most important of all the professions. Mr. President and fellow teachers it rests, in a great measure, with you and I to make it so, shall we do it?

## The Song in the Night.

Last spring a mocking bird built her nest in a rose tree, just below my window, and every night about twelve o'clock, sent forth the sweetest strains of music. Often have I lain wakeful upon my bed, or stood by the open window, with the soft moonlight falling around, and listened to the bird's clear notes. I know not how much influence was from the stillness of midnight and the solemn awe that steals over the soul at that impressive hour, but it seemed to me my ear had never heard so sweet a song as that of the mocking bird.

There came a night when "the clouds poured out water; the skies sent out a sound; the voice of his thunder was in the heaven; the lightnings lightened the world," and I did not expect my bird's song—when suddenly and sweetly it arose amid the storm! It cheered me, it touched my very soul.

The rain, the lightning, the loud thunder succeeded the storm, and the mighty wind blew, but the bird ceased not her song, and in its silver notes arose, I could but deem

it a pleasing offering of praise and thanks to God; a token of perfect trust in Him who overrules.

Let the song in the night and the storm bring a lesson of submission, of trust and thankfulness to tried and tempted souls—Ye who are tossed and not comforted, whose earthly lights are all gone out and over whose head the tempest beats wildly, turn with heart and voice to God; forget not that He who rules the storm and sends it for purposes you may not know, you could not understand now, but "ye shall know hereafter." The plume of the little bird was wet and dripping with the rain, and her hot home was rudely shaken by the wind; but the tribute of song she still gave to God. So let it be with your afflicted souls. You praise the Lord when all is calm and pleasant, praise Him no less when the darkness thickens around, and the storm disturbs your peaceful home. This voice of His children is ever pleasant to the Father's ear; the song is especially sweet to Him, which arises when all seems adverse below, and the storm of affliction rages.

David, the shepherd-king of Israel, was a man of sorrow, while he was also the recipient of peculiar blessings. Life was not all a calm to him; he bowed his head to many a severe temptation, and that darkness often shrouded his soul—more than once his language was—"My soul ran in the night, and ceased not my soul refused to be comforted." And in his great grief he says, "Oh! that I had wings like a dove! for then I would fly away and be at rest; I would hasten my escape from the windy storm and tempest." But David did not despair, he was mindful of God and His goodness, "I call to remembrance my song in the night," and in the sweet trusting spirit of a child he adds, "Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy footsteps are not known." "My heart is fixed, O God my heart is fixed; I will sing and give praise." Then, "praise ye the Lord." His people, whether the sunlight of prosperity is smiling upon you or the storm of adversity is beating around you: "sing unto the Lord a new song," and let David's words be yours, "I will sing unto the Lord as long as I live; I will sing praise to my God while I have my being."

## Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the North Briton.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9, 1860.  
The North Briton from Liverpool on the 25th and Queenston on the 26th, arrived here at 10 o'clock last evening, bringing a very heavy mail. Among her passengers were the Hon. Sydney Smith, Postmaster General of Canada, and the Hon. A. T. Gall.

GREAT BRITAIN.  
The British Parliament was opened by the Queen on the 25th ult. We make the following extracts from Her Majesty's Speech: "Circumstances have arisen which has led to the postponement of Congress without the day having been fixed for the meeting, but whether in Congress or in separate negotiations, I shall endeavor to obtain for the people of Italy freedom from foreign interference by force of arms in their internal concerns. I trust the affairs of the Italian Peninsula may be fully and satisfactorily settled. I am in communication with the Emperor of the French to extend commercial intercourse between the two countries, and draw still closer the bonds of friendly alliance between them."

A dispute having arisen between Spain and Morocco, I endeavored by friendly means to prevent a rupture, but I regret to say without success.

An unauthorized proceeding by an officer of the United States in regard to the island of San Juan, between Vancouver's Island and the main land, might have led to a serious collision between my forces and those of the United States; such collision, however, has been prevented by the judicious forbearance of my naval officers on the spot, and by equitable and conciliatory provisional arrangements proposed on this matter by the Government of the United States. I trust the question of boundary, out of which this affair has arisen, may be amicably settled in a manner conformable with the justice of the two countries, as defined by the first article of the treaty of 1846.

In the House of Lords, Earl Grey, after giving his approval in general to the foreign policy of the Government, and questioning the advantage to be derived from the new commercial treaty with France, complained that ministers had not called Parliament together before undertaking the expedition to China, and moved an amendment expressing regret that they did not adopt such a course.

Lord Derby spoke on the same side, regretting the conduct of the Government in the Chinese affair he also entered into the Italian question, and urged a strict non-intervention policy.

The Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Grenville defended the Government, and the latter said that Mr. Cobden was entitled to the merit of the new commercial treaty with France, which he was convinced would prove a great benefit to England. The amendment was negatived without a division, and the address was voted.

Captain Harrison, commander of the Great Eastern, lost his life by the upsetting of a boat at Southampton.

The London Athenaeum alludes to a report that Mr. Cobden had lost nearly all his private fortune by investment in American railway securities, and says there is a rumor that in a few days names had been put down for £40,000, in sums from £500 to £5,000, to repair his loss.

The Irish papers publish a letter from the Pope to the Clergy of Cashel in which his Holiness returns thanks for the sympathy which they had expressed towards him, and denouncing those who wished to destroy the civil power of the Holy See.

FRANCE.  
The commercial treaty between England and France was signed at Paris, the 23rd. A decree has been published, conveying the Senate and Legislative body for the 23rd of February.

A rumor has been current in Paris that the Emperor intended as an earnest of his pacific intention to reduce his army by 100,000 men.

SARDINIA.  
Count Cavour is President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs and ad interim of the Interior.

A decree had been published dissolving the former Chamber of Deputies and ordering some new arrangements in the Electoral lists.

ITALY.  
A letter from English states that an English frigate had entered the harbor and saluted the town. The batteries of which at once responded.

The English salute was interpreted as a recognition by the English Government of the fact of the Grand Duke, and as the first fruit of the combined French and English policy on the Italian affairs.

Verona, with the whole territory belonging to the fortress had been declaring in a state of seige.

The Liverpool Post says, the Emperor of the French has written a second letter to the Pope. It was brief but emphatic. His Majesty is willing and anxious to remain as hitherto the Eldest Son of the Church, and continued deferential to the Holy Father in all things spiritual, but if his Holiness oppose the late propositions, let him remember Henry the Eighth.

The Pope having called for the withdrawal of several of the French troops from Rome, the Emperor in the same letter says he will withdraw them if his Holiness persists, but that he, the Emperor, will cause a month's notice to be given to all strangers resident in the Eternal City.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.  
Nothing decisive had occurred between the Spaniards and Moors. The Spanish assert that the English Consul general had aided the Moors in every possible way, and his removal from Tangiers was strongly urged.

BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.  
London Breadstuffs generally were dull. Liverpool Markets—Richardson, Speer & Co. report flour steady at 23s a 26s 6d; Wheat steady; Red 9s 6d a 9s 10d; White 9s 10d a 11s 6d; Corn quiet; Yellow 30s 6d a 31s 9d.

COUNTIES COUNCIL.  
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1860.  
(Continued from last week)

HOMESTEAD ACT.  
Mr. TRENKLE brought up from the Select Committee, the draft of a petition to the Legislature, praying that an act may be passed, exempting homesteads from sale for any debt.

The petition having been read, a decision was taken on the motion for its adoption, which was lost by 10 to 16.

Mr. TRENKLE moved, seconded by Mr. JAMES, that the address adopted by the Council to the widow of the late respected Warden be presented to her in the name of the Council by D. Reesor, Esq., the present Warden.

The motion was adopted.

THE PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.  
Mr. TRENKLE moved, seconded by Mr. WADSWORTH, that the Warden be authorized to forward to one or more of the members representing the United Counties of York and Peel in Parliament the several petitions adopted by this Council at the present session, and request them to use their influence in obtaining the object prayed for by the said petitions.

The motion after some further remarks, was put and carried.

The Council then adjourned till the fifth Monday in June next.

From the American Agriculturist, Break the Calves and Colts.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is just as applicable to the bovine and equine tribes, as to the genus homo. The truth of the old adage that, it is hard to learn old dogs new tricks, is not illustrated in the canine species alone. Not long ago we asked one who was driving a pair of oxen, how early he broke them to the yoke. "Why," said the youth, "they were always broken." That answer gives the whole gist of the matter. It is no trouble, but on the contrary, fun for the boys, at least, to train up calves and colts in the way they should go, by beginning the work before they are three months old.

We protest against putting any animals, human or other, to severe labor before maturity of muscles is attained, a fine kind of animal training, such as breaking, yoking, and driving, are advantageously practiced with colts and calves of the tenderest age. One who has not tried it will be surprised at the ease with which young animals may be taught to obey. We have had colts not six months old, that would come at the call of their names, kneel at the bidding, lift a fore-foot to the hand to be shaken when bidden a "good morning," lay the head upon one's breast when asked if they loved their master, lead by the halter as readily as an old horse, and submit to the mock saddle, to beating the hoof as if shoeing them, and so of other manipulations. And these colts never knew what it was to be broken.

We have seen calves driven about singly, and side by side, yoked and unyoked, made to change places, and sent away from the driver and called back again by simple word of mouth. We have also seen them get down upon their knees, lift up any desired foot, etc., with the utmost readiness. All this was accomplished by kind systematic treatment when growing up. A friend we were just conversing with, tells us of the fine sport he used to have on moonlight evenings, when a boy, with a regular steer team made up of nearly all the calves in the neighborhood. Fifteen to twenty pairs were sometimes brought together, fitted with rude light yokes, and the whole attached to a light sled, and driven along in great glee. It was difficult to say whether the calves or the boys enjoyed the sport most. Such a team was far from presenting a mean appearance. And these exhibitions were of three fold benefit. The boys were not only kept from mischief, but were learning useful lessons, little skill was developed in constructing nature yokes and other tackling. The calves were being trained for useful docile working oxen. And further, the extra currying and other care in feeding which each boy was likely to give his own animals when thus to be taken out into 'company,' was not wholly thrown away.

We have given these illustrations not to recommend such unusual training for general practice, but to indicate what may be done, and to impress the suggestions that a moderate degree of early training may be adopted by all, with decided advantage. How much better this course every way, than the usual method of allowing young animals to literally run wild until three or four years old, when they are headstrong, and require labor, vigor, and even hazardous coercion before they are thoroughly subdued.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says a company has been formed there for manufacturing wine of the wild grape, with a capital of \$100,000. Hon. Amos Kendall is the principal stockholder.

RETURN OF MESSRS. GALT AND SMITH.—Messrs. Galt and Smith, Minister of Finance and Postmaster General, returned from Europe by the North Briton. We may therefore safely conclude that Parliament will be convened before the close of this month.—Leader.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND!—Last week Mr. Daly M.P.P., and Mr. D. G. Miller of Woodstock, held forth in this place on behalf of the Government, and next week Mr. Ogden B. Gowen is to do the same thing. Week before last it was Dr. Ryerson who was Puffer-General. Who plays the pipe?—Don't all speak







## CLEARING SALE

**OF WINTER DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** will, until the 10th of APRIL, allow

**10 per Cent. Discount** on all CASH PURCHASES to the amount of ONE DOLLAR and upwards.

**Winter Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes.**

**JOHN BENTLEY.**

**Medical Dispensary,**

**Dr. GOODING, (formerly of England.)**

**NEW, SPEEDY, and most SUCCESSFUL**

**Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia or wasting Consumption, Seminal Weakness, Disease of the Kidneys & Bladder, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Salt Rheum, Mercantile Chronic Complaints, etc., etc., etc.**

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## NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!

**JOHN BOND**

**DRY GOODS & COST PRICES.**

**In order to make room for Extensive Spring Importations.**

**Sale will be continued for Ten weeks only, great Bargains may therefore be expected.**

**A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH!!**

**All Goods Warranted what they are Represented.**

**Continually on hand, a General Assortment**

**Millinery Goods, which will be Sold at extremely Low Prices!**

**Remember the Place—**

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**Newmarket, 8th Feb., 1890.**

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## NOTICE

**THE undersigned are duly authorized to give**

**Public Notice, that all**

**Claims for the Village of Newmarket,**

**And Township of Whitehorse, being part of Lot**

**No. 91,**

**ON DUNDAS STREET,**

**444 Links in front, and 20 Links 424 Links**

**in said Village of Newmarket, ON THE 18th**

**DAY OF FEBRUARY A.D. 1890.**

**At the residence of**

**JAMES PEARSON, ELIZABETH LEWIS, OWEN PHILLIPS, Trustees.**

**SETH ASHTON, Agent.**

**Newmarket, Jan'y 10, 1890.**

**MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.**—The high and

**valuable medicine which this preparation**

**contains has acquired for its liberating efficacy in all**

**the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered**

**the usual practice of calculations puffing not only**

**unnecessary but unworthy of them. They**

**are known to be true; their good works testify**

**for them, and they have not the faith of the**

**credulous. In all cases of constipation, dyspepsia**

**and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, sciatica**

**and other ailments, these pills have invariably**

**produced a permanent and healthy remedy. A single**

**trial will place the Life Pills beyond all reach of**

**competition in the estimation of every patient.**

**Dr. Moffat's Plaster will be found equally**

**effective in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia**

**and other ailments, and is a valuable remedy for**

**digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. B. Moffat,**

**335 Broadway, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists**

**generally throughout the country.**

**JOHN BOND, Agent.**

**January 6, 1890.**

**Patent, Patent.**

**IMPORTANT TO SHOE MAKERS.**

**THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Trade in**

**general that he has bought of Mr. Thomas**

**Anderson, Patentee, the full right to vend and**

**sell in the North Riding of York, the improved**

**method of**

**CUTTING AND GRIMPING.**

**The great advantages derived from this Patent**

**is, that Crimping in the usual way is entirely done**

**away with, and Crimping Machines and Blocks are**

**not required. There is also a saving of time and**

**four furlongs in one side of upper. This fact alone is**

**well worthy the attention of those who belong to**

**the trade. Our experience in the business warrants**

**us in saying that this improved method is of a**

**greater benefit to the Trade than anything yet**

**introduced. The above Patent Right was granted**

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## OUR MUSICAL FRIENDS

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**compendium for the Winter Months.**

**Every Family**

**Should procure this weekly**

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**Instrumental Music, con-**

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**ber, and pronounced by**

**"THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WORK OF**

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**SOME Four Lots, beautifully situated on Niagara**

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**Terms—Cash. For particulars enquire of S. W.**

**Hall, Esq., P. O. S. W. Newmarket.**

**August 16, 1889.**

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**Vice President,**

**DIRECTORS.**

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**ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.**

**ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.**

**The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent**

**in Newmarket, for the above Company, and is prepared**

**to give personal attention to parties desiring of effecting**

**Insurance.**

**THOMAS NIXON.**

**Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1890.**

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**FOREST WINE**

**GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS.**

**20,000 CURED IN ONE YEAR**

**DR. HALSEY, of New York, has invented**

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**WINE is produced from certain plants of great**

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